FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GREAT BARGAINS.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, wish to close out to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK* prices their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by the sale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities.
LEWIS & ROSS.
Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.
January 10, 1834. 71 tf

Just Received and for Sale,
300 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 Casks Stone Lime,
50 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.
W. WHITEHEAD.
June 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Earthenware, China & Glass.
THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,
Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of
EARTHENWARE, CHINA and
FANCY GOODS,
Of every variety.
Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in trade, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it to their interest to call, as the selections have been made, are with a view to the N. York and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to please our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.
THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.
New York, *February* 1834 71 w

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 do. Molasses,
15 bbls. Newark Cider,
20 casks Cheese,
25 bags Coffee,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 4. 70tf.

New Goods.
JEREMIAH KYLE
Has just received from New York, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c.,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.
—ALSO—
ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kip Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, all of which will be sold low for Cash.
January 31, 1834. 70 tf

200 Casks LIME.
THE Subscriber will receive in a day or two, 200 Casks of best
Thomastown Lime.
Also a few Casks
Plaster of Paris,
which he will sell low for Cash. From his knowledge of the quality of these articles, acquired by experience in working them for the last 15 or 20 years, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He intends to keep a constant supply on hand.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1834. 70 tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, chartering the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, a Book for receiving subscriptions for stock in the said Bank, will be opened under the direction of the Subscribers, at the office of Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, East corner of the Market square, in this Town, on SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and will be kept open every day, (Sundays excepted) for the space of *SIXTY DAYS* from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.
EDWD. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOSEPH BAKER, } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, *27th January*, 1834. 69 7t

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves
JAMES GIBSON.
January 10, 1834. 68tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.
Also, the Temperance
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1834,
By the Gross, Dozen or single one.
E. B. DRAKE.
December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.
JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany
Framed Looking Glasses.
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and
FANCY CHAIRS,
A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made
CABINET FURNITURE,
Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

VALUABLE
LAND AND SAW-MILLS,
FOR SALE AND RENT.
THE Subscriber will sell, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, one Mill, on Rockfish and about one acre of Ground, where the Lumber can be taken to market by water. The Mill is in complete order, and can saw as much lumber as any Mill in the County.
Also, 400 acres of Land, in Robeson County, well timbered, one and a half miles from Rockfish and six miles from said Mill.
250 acres of Land on Little Rockfish.
200 acres of wood Land, five miles from town.
A Brick Store on Hay street, joining Mr. Wm. Waddill's.
Seven young Mules.
Three pair large Timber Wheels and Chains.
Two large Wagons
Will be rented on said day, for one year, the Saw Mill on Beaver Creek, six miles from town, if not previously rented.
A large Stable, sufficient to hold 12 horses, with Carriage House attached.
A large Lot adjoining.
Great bargains may be expected, as the sale will be positive.
MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 68tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67 tf.

Notice.
HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.
P. DAILEY.
January 20, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by
W WHITEHEAD.
December 31. 65-tf.
☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

NO DISCOUNT!
South Carolina and Virginia Money received at par, and the preference given to United States' Notes, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's opposition, at
DRAKE'S,
Brick Row, Hay Mount,
WHERE may be found a very general and complete assortment of cheap Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets & Saddles,
Together with a large assortment of Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet, Cloth and Circassian **CLOAKS,** selected particularly for the Country Trade.
—ALSO—
15 tons Swedes, English and American, Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,
2 do. German, English and American Blister Steel,
500 pieces Castings, assorted,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
30 bags first rate green Coffee,
6 hhds good Sugar,
4 bbls and boxes Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Shot, all sizes,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Dupont's FF and FFF Rifle and Gun Powder, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Smith's Hammers and Vices, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes, Cutting Knives and Scythe Blades, Curry Combs and Socket Shovels, Gilbert's Poland Starch, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Indigo and Madder, Sulphur, Camphor, Alum and Nutmegs, Pepper and Spice, Sole and Upper Leather, Cotton Bagging, Plough Lines and Bed Cords, Spanish Brown and Copperas, together with a variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, and of all which a regular supply will be constantly kept on hand.
ALSO, Fine and Cross Flour, (Superfine being scarce and far between,) Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Lard and Dry Apples, together with such other articles of produce occasionally, as the country affords, for all which the full market price will be given, by
E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24, 1833. §65-2m.§

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,
IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,
Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,
NURSERY and SEEDSMEN. Philadelphia,
HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transporation with great certainty.
R MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

The Country Supplied.
GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,
Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.
150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.
Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.
JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash or Produce.
JOHN MUNN
HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of
Groceries,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.
CONSISTING IN PART OF
10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.
Dry Goods.
Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.
—ALSO—
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
December 16th, 1833. §63-tf§

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to leave the State of North Carolina, for one more congenial to his welfare, offers for sale the following
LANDS.
1900 acres or the reabouts of good Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, and on both sides of the Wilmington road, 3 miles from Fayetteville.
Also,
1250 acres more or less, in Bladen County—The latter tract is famous for timber.
NEAL BEARD.
January 3, 1834. 66tf.

State of North Carolina.
MOORE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1833.
James Gaines & wife Elizabeth, vs. Archd McBryde and Tho. Waddill, Exr's of John Montgomery, deceased. } *Petition for Legacies and Distributive Share*
IT appearing to the Court that the Representatives of Elenor Woodsides and Robert Woodsides, the Representatives of Martha Kindrick, Alexander McKay Executor of Ann McKay, dec'd, Perigreen Brooks, likewise the Representatives of Nancy Tompkins, and Elizabeth Tompkins, likewise John Hill and wife Mary, are all living beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid named parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in February next, to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petition as to them will be heard exparte and a decree accordingly.
Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1833 and the 58th year of American Independence.
(66 6w.) JOHN MORISON, *Clerk*

Groceries. Wines, Liquors, &c.
IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
23 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Wagons Wanted.
WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 10, 1834.

Removal.
THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.
AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf.

NOTICE.
I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or for rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.
WILLIAM L. MILLER.
January 20, 1834. 68tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

A Cook wanted,
TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office
January 6, 1834

BOARDING.
I WOULD take a few Boarders on moderate terms, and flatter myself the accommodations and attention given would be satisfactory.
E. SMITH.
December 30 65tf.

Molasses, Bagging, &c.
20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 21. 65-tf.

TO NORTHERN MERCHANTS.
The Western Carolinian,
Published weekly, in Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina.
HAVING probably as large a circulation as any Paper in the State, and certainly a much larger one than any in the Western (most wealthy portion,) is offered to Northern Merchants as a valuable *Advertising medium*, through which to communicate with their customers, or those whom they desire as customers, in this section of country
TERMS OF ADVERTISING
1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33¾ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cents will be charged for each insertion.
2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional Gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the Public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.
☞Yearly Advertisers will have the privilege of renewing their advertisements monthly, and of receiving the paper without charge.
JOHN BEARD, Jr.
Editor and Proprietor

TO NORTHERN MERCHANTS, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN OF BUSINESS.
The Carolina Watchman,
Published weekly, in Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina,
HAVING probably a larger list of Subscribers *who can read*, than any Paper in this vicinity, and certainly a much *better* one than any in this Town, would be glad to do Advertising for such as may have it to do We solicit this patronage, with the more confidence, that our paper has already been much used in this way by Commercial Gentlemen, and is much *read* by them. We think Northern Merchants might be benefitted by using our columns.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Fifty Cents for the first square, and Twenty five Cents for each insertion afterwards—or a Dollar a month by the square where an advertisement is ordered for six months.
H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS
For 1834, received, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a Bank shall be established in the State of North Carolina, the capital stock whereof shall not exceed $1,500,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Bank so established shall be known and styled the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and the subscribers to the said Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, by the name and style of the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and shall so continue until the first day of January 1860; and by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to themselves, their successors and assigns, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to an amount not exceeding in the whole four and a half millions of dollars, including the capital stock aforesaid; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record or any other place whatever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye laws, ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States; and for the making whereof general meetings of the stockholders may be called by the directors in the manner hereinafter specified; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which a body politic or corporation in law may or can lawfully do or execute, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions and provisions hereafter prescribed and declared.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That the State shall be entitled to subscribe for two-fifths of the capital say six hundred thousand dollars, and individuals and corporations to the other three-fifths, say nine hundred thousand dollars; and books for receiving subscriptions in said Bank shall be opened in Raleigh on the first day of February, 1834, by the Governor, the Treasurer, Gavin Hogg, Wm. Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Charles L. Hinton and Allred Jones; at Fayetteville, on the same day, by Edward L. Winslow, Duncan McRae and Joseph Baker; at Wilmington, on the same day, by Edward B. Dudley, P. K. Dickerson and R. H. Cowan; at Newbern, on the same day, by Asa Jones, John R. Donnel, John Washington, Robert Framrose and Amos Wade; at Washington, on the same day, by James Ellison, Eli Hoyt and Nathaniel J. Oliver; at Edenton, on the same day, by Josiah Collins, sen'r, R. H. Booth, M. Haughton and Jno. Popelston; at Hertford, on the same day, by Henry Skinner, John Wood and Miles Elliott; at Elizabeth City, on the same day, by Miles White, Hezekiah Lockwood, Isaiah Fearing, John McMorine and Horatio N. Williams; at Halifax, on the same day, by Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway and Thomas Burgess; at Tarborough, on the same day, by Spencer D. Cotten, Eli Porter and Theophilus Parker; at Warrenton, on the same day, by Peter R. Davis, Thomas White and Zachariah Herndon; at Louisburg, on the same day, by William Perry, W. P. Williams and H. J. G. Ruffin; at Oxford, under the superintendence of Rhodes N. Herndon, Thomas J. Hicks and James Cooper; at Hillsborough, on the same day, by James Webb, John U. Kirkland and James Philips; at Milton, on the same day, by Samuel Watkins, John Wilson and John T. Garland; at Salisbury, on the same day, by Thomas L. Cowan, William H. Horah and Samuel Reeves; at Salem, on the same day, by Charles F. Bagge, F. H. Shuman and E. Shober; at Charlotte, on the same day, by John Erwin, Joshua D. Boyd and Joseph McConnaughey; at Ashville, on the same day, by Samuel Chunn, James M. Smith and Samuel W. Davidson; at Lincolnton, on the same day, by Vardy McBee, John Hoke and Andrew Hoyl; at Windsor, on the same day, by Joseph B. Roulhac, Lorenso S. Webb and James L. Bryan; at Beaufort, on the same day, by Benjamin Le Craft, Joseph F. Jones and Nathan Fuller; at Morgunton, on the same day, by Thomas Walton, Robert C. Pearson and Adolphus L. Erwin; at Greensborough, on the same day, by Robert Modderwell, Jesse H. Lindsay and James T. Moorehead; at Leaksville, on the same day, by William Barnett, William A. Carrigan and John Lawson; at Jefferson, on the same day, by George Bower, Jr. Rich'd Gentry and Alexander B. McMillian; and at the same time, at such other places, under the superintendence of such commissioners, as may be designated by the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions at Raleigh. A majority of said commissioners, at each of the above named places, shall be competent to perform the duties of their appointment; and if the whole number of shares, other than those reserved for the State, shall not be subscribed within the term of sixty days, they may keep the books open for ten months, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and no longer.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall happen, when the books shall be opened as aforesaid, that a greater sum than nine hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed by individuals or bodies corporate, it shall be lawful for the commissioners at Raleigh to reduce such subscriptions, according to a scale by them to be established for that purpose, to the aforesaid sum of nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, that no subscriptions of two shares or under shall be scaled until all larger subscriptions shall first be reduced to an equality with them.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That payment for shares subscribed for in behalf of the State, whenever the payment of such subscriptions shall be ordered by the Legislature, shall be made by the Public Treasurer out of such funds, being in gold or silver coins of the United States, or Spanish milled dollars, or their equivalent, to the commissioners in the city of Raleigh, and on the same times as are hereinafter prescribed for payments to be made by individual or other subscribers: *Provided*, that if the State shall not have the means of paying the regular instalments on the whole number of six thousand shares, it shall be lawful for the Public Treasurer to subscribe and pay for such a number of shares as the funds in the Treasury will warrant, or as the Legislature may from time to time direct; and if the whole number of six thousand shares shall not have been subscribed and paid for on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the State shall no longer have the privilege of taking them; and the State shall at all times receive dividends of profits, when made by the Bank, upon such shares as she may have paid for.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That payment for shares subscribed for by individuals or corporations, shall be made in gold or silver coins of the U. States, or Spanish milled dollars, or their equivalent, to the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions at the city of Raleigh, to wit; twenty-five dollars on each share at the time appointed for the first general meeting of the stockholders; twenty-five dollars ninety days thereafter; twenty-five dollars one hundred and twenty days after the time appointed for paying the second instalment; and the remaining twenty-five dollars one hundred and twenty days after the time for paying the third instalment: *Provided*, that, after a sufficient number of shares have been subscribed and paid in for the Bank to go into operation, as hereinafter provided, the remaining payments may be made by the subscribers at such branches or agencies as may be established by the said Bank, most convenient to them, and take the receipts of the cashiers or agents of such branches or agencies, at which the payment may be made: *Provided always*, that it shall be lawful for any subscriber to pay the whole of his subscription, or any greater part than is hereby required, before the time limited for the same; and each and every subscriber, so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such advance, computing the same from the time when payment is made to the time when it is required to be made.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Bank to be established in the city of Raleigh, shall be managed by ten directors, of whom the State may appoint four, if she take the whole amount of stock to which she is entitled to subscribe by this act, in the said Bank, all of whom, except the Public Treasurer, must be stockholders; and individual and other stockholders may elect six directors, being stockholders, provided they shall have taken the whole amount of stock which they are hereby authorised to take: *Provided*, that if the Bank shall go into operation with seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as is hereinafter provided, or any less amount than the whole capital, then the State and individuals and other stockholders shall appoint the ten directors for the principal Bank, in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively: *And provided also*, that if the State and individuals and other subscribers shall hold the same number of shares, then each shall appoint five directors: *And provided further*, that the State and individuals and other stockholders shall have the appointment of the ten directors apportioned among them in proportion to the amount of stock taken by each: *Provided*, that the Public Treasurer shall be ex-officio a director on the part of the State, whether he be a stockholder or not.

8. *Be it further enacted*, That the president of

the Bank, being a director, shall be chosen by a majority of the directors, with a salary to be fixed by the stockholders in general meeting.

9. *Be it further enacted*, That branches or agencies of said Bank shall be established at such times and at such places as the stockholders in general meeting may designate, with capitals, at such branches or agencies, as the directors of the principal Bank may assign, which shall be removable at their pleasure, after one year's notice of such intended removal; and that the president and directors of the principal Bank, for the time being, shall have power to appoint five directors for each branch Bank, and such officers, clerks and servants, under themselves, as well as at the several branches, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services, respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well government and ordering the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the bye laws, rules, regulations and ordinances of the same.

10. *Be it further enacted*, That the branch Banks shall be managed by five directors, being stockholders, appointed annually by the directors of the principal Bank, and governed by general rules that may be prescribed by the said directors of the principal Bank; and the agency shall be managed by an agent, under the exclusive control and direction of the directors of the principal Bank.

11. *Be it further enacted*, That the Bank may go into operation whenever seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid in; and that no dividend on the profits of the Bank shall be declared by the president and directors until the whole amount of the capital stock subscribed shall be realised to the Bank, in gold or silver, or its equivalent.

12. *Be it further enacted*, That dividends of the profits of the Bank shall be made semi-annually.

13. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president of the principal Bank, in the first week in December of each and every year, to transmit to the Public Treasurer a full and correct statement of the condition of the Bank, shewing the amount of capital; notes in circulation, and from what places issued; debts due to other Banks; and what Banks; and also all other particulars necessary to shew the true condition of the debit side of the account; also specie on hand; debts due from other Banks, and what Banks; the amount of notes or bonds discounted, and of bills of exchange, shewing in one item the amount due from directors, and in another the amount due from stockholders, but in no case using names of persons; real estate; and all other particulars necessary to shew the true condition of the credit side of the said account; which statements the Public Treasurer shall lay before the General Assembly in his official reports, and the dividends which shall accrue from time to time upon the stock of the Bank; and each share owned by individuals, shall be subject to an annual tax of twenty five cents, and no more, which tax shall be reserved out of the profits as they accrue, by the cashier of the principal Bank, and placed to the credit of the State, on or before the first day of October in every year.

14. *Be it further enacted*, That if any president, clerk or other officer of the Bank, or any of its branches or agencies, shall knowingly and willingly make, cause to be made, or connive at making any false return, statement or exhibit of the condition of the Bank, its branches or agencies, either to the Public Treasurer, to the General Assembly, to the board of directors to the principal Bank, or any of its branches or agencies, or to the stockholders, or to any person or persons authorised by the Legislature, or by the stockholders, to receive the same, such person or persons so offending, their aiders and abettors in such false return or deception, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any of the Superior Courts of Law in this State, shall be punished by a fine at the discretion of the court, and by imprisonment not longer than one year.

15. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be at all times lawful for any committee appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said corporation, and make report thereon: *Provided*, that said committee shall not be authorised to examine into the private accounts of individuals except of the directors of the principal Bank and its branches.

16. *Be it further enacted*, That all stockholders, being citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, at all general meetings of the stockholders.

17. *Be it further enacted*, That the vote to which each stockholder shall be entitled, except the State, shall be according to the number of shares he may hold, in the propotions following, that is to say: for one share, and not more than two, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares over thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares over sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every ten shares over one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred, one vote; and for every twenty shares over two hundred, one vote. The Treasurer, or whoever the Governor of the State may appoint to represent the State at the general meetings of the stockholders, shall have the same number of votes to which the greatest number of stockholders holding an equal number of shares with those owned by the State would be entitled; and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage which shall not have been holden three calendar months previous to the day of election.

18. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the State, shall be eligible as a director.

19. None shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting, or by the board of directors of the principal Bank.

20. A majority of the directors at the principal Bank, or a majority of the directors at the branches, shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom their respective presidents shall always be one, except in cases of sickness or necessary absence; in which case his place may be supplied by any other director whom he, by writing under his hand, may nominate for the purpose.

21. A number of stockholders, not less than fifty, who together shall be proprietors of three hundred shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least eight weeks' previous notice in the public gazettes of the place where the principal Bank is kept, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

22. *Be it further enacted*, That every cashier or agent, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond and security, in the sum of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for his good behaviour and faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

23. *Be it further enacted*, That if the cashier or any other officer, agent or servant of said corporation, shall embezzle, and, without authority from the president and directors of said Bank, appropriate any of the funds of said corporation to his own use, with intent to cheat or defraud the president, directors and company of said Bank, or shall make false entries upon the books of said Bank with intent to defraud said corporation or any other person whatsoever, said officer, agent or servant shall be held and deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction thereof, by due course of law, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment not exceeding five years, putting in the pillory, public whipping not exceeding thirty lashes on his bare back, all or any of them, at the discretion of the court.

24. *Be it further enacted*, That the lands, tenements and hereditaments which it may be lawful for said corporation to acquire, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation for the transaction of its business, and such as have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of ordinary banking business, or purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees rendered in favor of said Bank.

25. *Be it further enacted*, That the bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees, to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her or their own name or names. And bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier of the principal Bank, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to the bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory in the same, in the like manner, and with the like force and effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their natural or private capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, that is to say: those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement in like manner and with like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are payable to bearer shall be negotiable and payable by delivery only.

26. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall not deal except in gold or silver coin or bullion; bills of exchange; mint certificates; promissory notes, expressing on the face of them to be negotiable and payable at the said Bank or some of its branches; in the public debt of the United States; in stock in the present Bank of the United States, or such other Bank as may be hereafter established by a law of the United States: *Provided*, that investment in such stock shall not exceed, at any one time, one half of the capital stock of the Bank hereby created.

27. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall not take more than six per cent per annum upon its loans or discounts, which may be received in advance at the time of discount.

28. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Legislature may be of opinion that the charter of the corporation hereby granted shall have been violated, it may be lawful, by joint resolution, to direct the Attorney General with such assistant counsel as the Governor or Legislature may think proper to engage, to issue a writ of scire facias, returnable before the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, calling upon said corporation to shew cause why the charter hereby granted shall not be forfeited, subject to the same proceedings as are now prescribed by law as in cases of other corporations.

29. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons holding any note or notes of said Bank, shall present the same for payment at the principal Bank, or either of its branches or agencies, where such note or notes are payable, and the payment shall be refused, the said note or notes shall draw interest, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the time of said demand, and the said Bank shall pay the same; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

30. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note, in imitation, or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president and directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, or any order or check on said Bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any bill or note issued by order of the president and directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, or any order or check on the said Bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall pass, or receive with intent to pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited bill or note, issued by order of the president and directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, or any false, forged or counterfeited check upon the said Bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, or receive with intent to pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered bill or note, issued by order of the president and directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, or any falsely altered order or check on the said Bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with intention to defraud the said corporation or any other body politic or person, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment not exceeding three years, putting in the pillory, public whipping not exceeding thirty lashes on his or her bare back; all or any of them at the discretion of the court, due regard being had to the circumstances of the offence.

31. *Be it further enacted*, That no note shall be issued by the Bank of the State of North Carolina for a less sum than three dollars.

32. *And be it further enacted*, That this Bank shall at no time have in circulation more than twice the amount of its capital.

33. *Be it further enacted*, That the cashier shall keep a book to contain the proceedings of the board of directors, the names of those present, the day and date of each meeting, and shall record the yeas and nays on any question, when asked for by any director. This book shall be evidence in courts of justice; and on entering on the discharge of his duties, the cashier shall take the following oath before some justice of the peace, by whom it shall be returned to the office of the clerk of the County Court:—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear to keep a just and true record, without alterations or erasures, of the transactions of the board of directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in a book to be kept by me for that purpose."

NEW YORK

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse

No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and general assortment, manufactured for the Spring trade, of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every article usually required for those markets, and of description, size, &c to give satisfaction to purchasers The articles are marked at regular and stated prices, and in no case will there be the least deviation from those prices

A credit of six months will be given for notes payable at Banks in any part of the country, and in all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for city acceptances, and a very liberal discount for cash.

VAN EPS & OOTHOUT.

New York, January 8, 1834. 6818w.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPORT.

The Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3d of December, 1833, on the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States, and a resolution, submitted to the Senate by an honorable member from Kentucky, declaring that the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal of the said deposites are unsatisfactory and insufficient, have agreed on the following report:

The act incorporating the Bank of the U. States, as is justly remarked by the Secretary, is a contract, containing stipulations on the part of the Government, and on the part of the corporation, entered into for full and adequate consideration.

The Government became party to this contract by granting the charter, and the stockholders by accepting it. "In consideration," says the charter, "of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act on the said bank, the president and directors thereof, shall pay to the U. States, out of the corporate funds thereof, one million and five hundred thousand dollars, in three equal payments;" and, in another section, it declares that "during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the U. States or the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions, or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange; and shall do and perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several States, or any one or more of them, whenever required by law."

The section immediately following this provision, is in these words: "*And be it further enacted*, That the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order or direction."

It is not to be denied or doubted that this custody of public deposites was one of the "*benefits*" conferred on the bank by the charter, in consideration of the money paid, and the services undertaken to be performed, by the bank to the Government; and to this custody the bank has a just right, unless such causes have arisen as may have justified the Secretary in giving an order and direction for changing that custody. Any order or direction, therefore, issued under the provisions of this law, necessarily involves a consideration of the just extent of the Secretary's power, and of the rights of the bank.

But Congress, in making this provision, unquestionably had in view the safety of the public funds, and certain important financial objects, as well as the making of a just consideration to the bank for the sum paid, and the services undertaken by it; and with this view, also, it has expressed its will, that the deposites shall continue to be made in the bank until good cause shall arise for ordering otherwise. Of this good cause, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the first instance, and Congress, ultimately and conclusively, is constituted the judge. Every order, therefore, of the Secretary for changing the deposites, presents for the examination of Congress, a question of general political propriety and expediency, as well as a question of right and obligation to the bank.

These questions may be considered together. They are intimately connected: because the right of the bank to retain the deposites, and to enjoy the advantages to be derived therefrom, cannot be denied, unless a case is shown to have arisen within the just power of removal vested in the Secretary, and which made it his duty to exercise that power. The Secretary is only to remove the deposites for reasons. Of these reasons he is to give an account to Congress. If they be insufficient to justify the removal, the bank has a right to a return of the deposites, and the country has a right, also, to expect that, in that case, the public treasure will be restored to its former place of safety

The Secretary having removed the deposites, and having reported his reasons to both Houses, the whole subject is now before Congress by way of appeal from his decision; and the question is, whether that decision ought to stand, or ought to be reversed.

The power of the Secretary, under the law, is evidently but provisional. It is a power which he may exercise in the first instance: but the propriety of his conduct, in every instance of its exercise, is ultimately referred to the wisdom of Congress, and by Congress it must be judged. He is authorised to do the act, but Congress is to examine it when done, and to confirm or reverse it. The Secretary may change the deposites; but when changed, Congress is to decide on the causes of such change, with authority either to sanction the removal, or to restore the deposites, according to its own judgment of right and expediency.

In order to decide whether the act of the Secretary ought to be confirmed, it is requisite, in the first place, to form a just opinion of the true extent of his power under the law; and, in the second place, to consider the validity of the reasons which he has specially assigned for the exercise of that power in the present case.

The opinion of the Secretary is, that his power over the deposites, so far as respects the rights of the Bank, is not limited to any particular contingencies, but is absolute and unconditional. If it be absolute and unconditional so far as respects the rights of the Bank, it must be absolute and unconditional in all other respects; because it is obvious if there be any limitation, that limitation is imposed as much for the benefit of the bank as for the security of the country. The bank has contracted for the keeping of the public moneys, and paid for it, as for a privilege or benefit. It has agreed, at the same time, that the Secretary shall possess the power of removal; but, then, it is also agreed, that whenever this power is exercised, the reasons therefor shall be reported to Congress; Congress being thus constituted the final judge as well of the rights of the Bank, in this particular, as of the good of the country. So that if the Secretary's power be in truth absolute and unconditional, it restrains Congress from judging whether the public good is injured by the removal, just as much as it restrains it from judging whether the rights of the bank are injured by the removal; because the limitation, if any, is equally for the security of the bank and of the public.

If the bank be interested in retaining the deposites, then it is interested in the truth or falsity, in the sufficiency or insufficiency, of the reasons given for their removal. Especially is it so interested, since these reasons are to be rendered to a tribunal which is to judge over the Secretary, and may form a different opinion on the validity of these reasons, and may reverse his decision. It clearly has an interest in retaining the deposites, and therefore is as clearly concerned in the reasons which the Secretary may give for their removal. And as he is bound to give reasons, this very circumstance shows that his authority is not absolute and unconditional. Because, how can an appeal be given from the decision of an absolute power; and how can such a power be called on to give reasons for any instance of its exercise? If it be absolute, its only reason is a reference to its own will.

The committee think, therefore, that no absolute and unconditional power was conferred on the Secretary; that no authority was given him by which he could deprive the bank of the custody of the public moneys, without reason; and that therefore his opinion is not to be admitted that, in no event, can any order for removing the deposites impair the right secured to the bank by the charter. If removed without good cause, the committee think the removal does impair the rights of the bank

But the opinion of the Secretary, as to his own powers, is hardly more limited in respect to the Government and the country, than in regard to the rights of the bank.

His opinion is, that it is his duty, and within his authority, in this view, also, to withdraw the deposites of the public money from the bank whenever such a change would, in any degree, promote the public interest. "The safety of the deposites," he says, "the ability of the bank to meet its engagements, its fidelity in the performance of its obligations, are only a part of the considerations by which his judgment must be guided. The general interest and convenience of the people must regulate his conduct."

By the general interest and convenience of the people, the Secretary can only mean, his own sense of that interest and convenience, because they are no otherwise to be ascertained than by his own judgment.

The Secretary's construction of the law, is, therefore, that he has power to remove the deposites whenever, for any reason, he thinks the public good requires it.

In this interpretation of the design and object of the law, and this broad construction of the Secretary's power, the committee do not concur.

Although the power of the Secretary is not restricted by any express words or terms, nor by any particular occasions for its exercise specifically and expressly designated and prescribed by the law, yet it is not to be admitted, as the committee think, that this power is to be exercised capriciously, or in an arbitrary manner, or for loose or conjectural reasons, or on any idea of an unlimited discretion vested in the Secretary to judge on the general question of the public welfare; or, indeed, on any other grounds than those of necessity, or plain and manifest expediency, directly connected with the subject over which the power exists.

The keeping of the public money is not a matter which is left, or was intended to be left, at the will of the Secretary, or any other officer of the Government. This public money has a place fixed by law, and settled by contract; and this place is the Bank of the United States. In this place it is to remain until some event occur requiring its removal. To remove it, therefore, from this place, without the occurrence of just cause, is to thwart the end and design of the law, defeat the will of Congress, and violate the contract into which the Government has solemnly entered.

It is fit to be observed that no other law confers on the Secretary such a wide discretion over the public interests in regard to any subject, or gives him a power to act on the rights of others, or on the rights of the public, in any part of his official duties, with so unlimited an authority as is here asserted. Everywhere else, he appears in the character of a limited and restricted agent. He is the financial officer of the government; he is the head of the Department of the Treasury. His duty is, to report annually to Congress the state of the finances, and to communicate to either House, when requested, any information respecting the Treasury; and he is to superintend the collection of the revenue. But he has no authority over the circulating medium of the country, either metallic or paper; nor has he the control of the national currency. It is no part of his duty either to contract or expand the circulation of bank paper, nor in any other way to exercise a general superintendence over the money system of the country.—The segeneral interests of the Government and the people are not confided to his hands by any of the laws which created his office, and have prescribed his duties; and the committee are of opinion that the charter of the bank no more intended to give such a wide scope to the Secretary in regard to the deposites, than other laws intended to give him the same wide scope in respect to other duties of his office. No intimation of such intention is found either in the charter itself, or in any of the legislative debates which took place in both Houses when the bank was established; or in the discussions which have been had on the various occasions which have been more recently presented for calling forth the sentiment of Congress. In none of these sources is there to be found any proof that the Legislature has delegated, or intended to delegate, this extraordinary power of judging of the general interest of the people to the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a power, did he possess it, would necessarily make him the general superintendent of all the proceedings of the bank; because it would enable him to compel the bank to conform all its operations to his pleasure, under penalty of suffering a removal of the public moneys. This would be little less than placing all the substantial power of managing the bank in his hands. But he is not by law its manager, nor one of its managers; nor has he any right, in any form, to interfere in its management. On the contrary, the very language of the charter rejects all idea of such general supervision over its concerns by him, or any officer of Government. The language is, that "*for the management of the affairs of the corporation* there shall be twenty-five directors annually chosen;" and, under the restrictions contained in the charter, these directors are entrusted with the whole general business of the bank; subject, of course, to all the provisions of the charter and the by-laws; subject, too, always to the inspection and examination of either House of Congress; subject always to regular inquiry and trial, and bound always to communicate to the head of the Treasury Department, on request, statements of its amount of stock, debts due, moneys deposited, notes in circulation, and specie on hand.

Under these restrictions, the establishment of its offices, and the appointment of its officers; the amount of its discounts, and every thing respecting those discounts; its purchases and sales of exchange, and all other concerns of the institution, are to be conducted and managed by the directors. There is nothing in the charter giving the slightest authority to the Secretary to decide, as between the bank on the one hand, and the Government or the people on the other, whether the general management of the directors is wise or unwise, or whether, in regard to matters not connected with the deposites, it has or has not violated the conditions of its charter. The statement which the bank is bound to make to the Secretary, he may lay before Congress; and he is doubtless, bound by his official duty, to communicate to Congress any other information in his possession, tending, in his judgment, to show that the bank had disregarded its charter, or failed to fulfil all or any of its duties. But here his authority, so far as it regards the general course and operations of the bank, ends. It is then for Congress to act, if it see occasion, and to adopt the regular remedies for any evils which it may suppose to exist. But it transcends the power of Congress itself to pronounce the charter violated, without hearing, without trial, without judgment; far less is any such power of pronouncing final judgment confided to the Secretary. His power simply is, that in regard to the deposites of the public money, he is to judge, in the first instance, whether just cause has arisen for their removal.

The Secretary seems to suppose, indeed the very basis of his argument as umes, that the law has confided to him a general guardianship over the public welfare, so far as that welfare is in any way connected with the bank, or liable to be affected by its proceedings; and that he holds the power of removing the deposites as the means, or instrument by which he is to enforce his own opinions respecting that welfare. The committee do not adopt this opinion. They think that if such had been the design of the law, its provisions would have been very different from those which it does actually contain.

If such general guardianship had been intended to be conferred on the Secretary, it is reasonable to believe that he would have been vested with powers more suitable to such a high trust. If he had been made, or intended to be made, general inspector, or superintendant, other authority than merely that of removing the deposites would have been given him, for this plain reason, that the Government and the country have interests of much magnitude connected with the bank, besides the deposites of the public moneys in its vaults, and (o which interests, if endangered, the removal of the deposites would bring no security.

The Government is proprietor of seven millions of the stock of the bank; and yet no authority is given to the Secretary to sell this stock under any circumstances whatever, or in any other way to interfere with it.

The bills and notes of the bank, too, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, until Congress shall otherwise order; and no power is given to the Secretary to prevent their being so received, either during the session of Congress or in its recess, however the credit of these bills and notes might become depreciated.

How is it possible to conceive that, if Congress intended to give to the Secretary a general right to judge of the operations and proceedings of the bank, and a power, of course, to declare when it had violated its duty, and was no longer trustworthy, it should yet leave him under an absolute obligation to receive its bills and notes in all payments to the Treasury, though they might have lost all credit; and place no means in his hands to execute his high authority of superintendant, except the mere power of removal?

Wherever it is clear that Congress has given the Secretary a power, it has given him the means of informing his judgment as to the propriety of exercising that power. He has power to remove the deposites; and ample means are afforded him by which he may learn, from time to time, whether those deposites are safe. For this purpose, it is expressly made the duty of the bank to furnish him, so often as he shall require, if not oftener than once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the corporation, of the debts due to it, of the moneys deposited in it, of its notes in circulation, and specie on hand; and he has a right to inspect the general accounts, in the books of the bank relating to this statement. This statement enables him to judge of the solvency and stability of the bank, and of the safety of the public money deposited in it. Here, then, is a power, and all appropriate means given for the just and enlightened exercise of that power. Confined to the deposites, the power is accompanied with all rational auxiliaries and attendants.

But for the depreciation of the bills of the bank should that happen, and for other cases of maladministration, Congress has provided just and appropriate remedies, to be applied by itself or others, in exclusion of the Secretary. For redress of these evils, no power is given to him.

For the security of the public interest, the law reserves a right to either House of Congress to inquire, at all times, into the proceedings of the bank, and if, on such inquiry, it appears in any respect to have violated its charter, Congress may bring it to trial and judgment. Power is given to the President, also, to institute judicial proceedings, if he shall have reason to believe that any such violation has taken place. But no such power is given to the Secretary.

The proposition, then, cannot be maintained, that Congress has relied, for the security of the public interests, and the preservation of the general welfare, so far as it is connected with the bank, on a general discretion reposed in the Secretary: for two reasons, first, because it has not given him the appropriate powers of remedy in the most important instances; and, secondly, because it has, in those instances, either expressly reserved those powers to itself, or expressly conferred them on the President.

If the Secretary cannot prevent the notes of the bank from being received at the custom houses and the land offices, even after they should be discredited; if he have no power to touch, in any way, the seven millions of stock belonging to the Government; if the power of examination into the proceedings of the bank be given, not to him, but to either House of Congress; if he have no power, but Congress and the President, each, has power to direct a legal investigation into the conduct of the bank; how can it possibly be maintained that a general inspection and guardianship over the public welfare, so far as it is connected with the bank, is confided to him; and that his authority to remove the deposites was given, not to protect the deposites themselves, and secure their proper use, but to enable him to enforce upon the bank, under penalty of their removal, such a course of management as his sense of the public interest, and of the convenience of the people, may require? Such a construction would give the law a strange and an undeserved character. It would convert the power of removal, intended for remedy and redress, into a mere instrument of punishment; and it would authorize the infliction of that punishment without hearing or trial, in the very cases in which the law yet says that, if violation of duty be charged, the charge shall be heard and tried before judgment is pronounced; and the duty of preferring this charge, and of prosecuting it to judgment, is given, not to the Secretary, but to Congress and to the President.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

The Magnolia Bank of Florida has failed.—It went to destruction in the usual way—All the stock got into a few hands, finally centred in one person, who got enthralled some how or other, stopt payments some how or other, and left the bill holders to get paid no how. They will doubtless, however, be consoled with a luminous statement from the Bank, showing clearly, that nobody is to blame.—*Augusta Intelligencer.*

A South Carolina paper states, that Mr. McDuffie intends to retire from Congress at the expiration of his present term, and intimates that it may be for the purpose of serving the State in the Executive Chair.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday, says on that day a new *iron* collar was presented to one of the editors in that city, bearing the following inscription: "I am Amos Kendall's dog. Whose dog are you."

FOREIGN.

New York, Februa...

A MONTH LATER FROM ENGLAND.—...ship United States, of the 13 Dec. ... ship Napoleon, of 24th Dec. from L... both arrived last night, giving us ... land accounts one month later than ... ly received.

The most important intelligence ... moment, to our community, indeed ... whole country, is a considerable ... ticipated improvement in the ... great staple of Cotton. Under ... head we have given statements ... steady advance of this article ... ginning of the month, to the ... ceived.

Some apprehension existed, we ... American Stocks sent to England ... might, with the bills drawn ... be returned by these packets. ... the sort, however, has occurred.

In political matters the most ... is that which concerns the ... ties between England and France ... side, and Russia on the other ... respecting the navigation of the ... but in truth, because of the ... ing more and more manifest ... sess herself gradually, but ... magnificent ruins of the Turkish ... Europe.

It is said that the partition of ... resolved upon at the late ... Munchengratz; that Russia and ... to be the active agents in the ... Prussia will keep France in ... Rhine.

By an article we copy from the ... will be perceived that both France ... land are sensibly increasing their ... afloat, and the only plausible ... these preparations seems to be, ... ing in check, or if necessary, ... sively against, Russia, in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

The British Parliament, which was ... rogued to the 12th December, ... proclamation of 9th December, ... prorogued till the 4th of February.

The French Chamber of Deputies ... assemble on the 23d December.

From the Liverpool Standard.

With respect to the affairs in ... the ministry of England are unfortunate ... this position, viz. they must either ... to surrender their rights of trade ... tion in the Black Sea to the Russians, ... ther be content to be excluded from ... line—be content never to pass the ... etles except with the approbation of ... ing a passport from the Emperor—*... must go to war.*

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 31.—*Cotton.*—Boweds ... 6 1-2 a 9d; N. Orleans 6 1-4 a 10 1-2; Tennessee ... 6 1-4 a 8 3-4.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—*Cotton.*—There has been a great number of buyers in the market to-day, the sales of Cotton are about 10,000 bags. Prices of American are 1-8d higher to-day, or 3-8 ... Friday. There are four arrivals of cotton this week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—*Cotton.*—The demand this week has been much greater for all descriptions ... buyers than for several months past, and an advance of 1-2d per lb. generally obtained on our quotations of Friday last. 1200 American, 2000 for ... 600 Surat have been taken on speculation this week, 3598 bales. Sales, 2900 ... 12 1-2 a 24d; St. ined, 7 a 12 3-4. Upland ... 8 3-4; Alabama, 6 1-4 a 8; Mobile, 6 ... New Orleans, 6 3-4 a 10 1-4.

DEC. 9.—There has been an animated ... Saturday and to-day, the sales for the ... ing about 14000 bags, at an advance ... on the prices of Friday.

DEC. 12.—The sales yesterday were ... and to-day 3000 are sold at steady ... meeting the demand at the advance ... ted.

DEC. 13.—The *Cotton market this* ... pens with the *same feeling that* ... yesterday—a *fair* prospect of demand ... at the prices established for the ... three or four preceding days.

DEC. 20.—There has been a very ... mand for Cotton throughout the ... chiefly from spinners, and a gradual ... in prices has taken place, our present ... being 3-8d a 1-2d per lb. higher than those of ... week. The public sale of 4800 *Surat bid* ... off with great spirit at the above ... American and 1500 Brazil have been taken ... ulation.

DEC. 23.—On Saturday the sales in Cotton ... small, only amounting to 2000 bales, were ... treme prices of the previous day. To-day ... been a good demand, and 5000 bags sold at ... lb. advance upon the quotations of Friday ...

The "Brothers," from Bahia, with 2850 ... cotton, was totally lost, with all the crew.

An Economical Plan of Insurance.—... have recently glanced through a ... detailing a plan for making the city of ... Haven its own insurer against ... buildings by fire, which we think ... of the consideration of other places. ... poses to make it obligatory on every ... to pay a sum into the city treasury, as ... surance premium; of say, two thirds ... fourths of the fair valuation of his ... An average on the losses for a ... years, shows, that were insurance ... fected on all their buildings, at the rates ... actually paid to foreign insurance ... nies, there would accrue a *net gain to the* ... city, sufficient to pay its *current expenses*, ... to pay the interest on a debt of a hundred ... thousand dollars incurred for the completion ... of its canal—and to provide a sinking ... for the speedy extinction of that debt. ... ter that event, insurance could be ... at half the present rates, and still leave ... great a gain to the city as entirely to ... sede the necessity of a city tax. Great ... vantage would moreover result from ... perfect organization of the fire department ... and from the increased alacrity of the ... zens, who would thus become all personally ... interested in arresting conflagrations. ... *N. Y. Journal.*

Edward Hector, aged 90 years, a ... man, and a veteran of the revolution, ... evinced remarkable bravery at the Battle of ... Brandywine, died on the 3d inst. in Lower ... Merion, Montgomery county, (Pa.) ... wife, to whom he had been married more ... half a century, "attended his funeral in ... fect health, and died suddenly an hour ... terwards."—*Temp. Adv.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1834.

The Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company was yesterday organized, by the election of James Seawell, Hugh Campbell, Sen., Samuel F. Patterson, Robert Macnamara, Edw'd W. Willkings, Thomas N. Cameron and Williamson Whitehead, Directors. By the act of incorporation, the appointment of the Directory gives immediate existence to the company. We are informed that measures will be taken, without delay, to commence this important work.

Gama Grass Seed.—We have the pleasure of stating, that a friend in Brunswick County has presented us with about a quart of the seed of this valuable Grass, for gratuitous distribution, in small quantities. From the many applications formerly made to us, which it was then out of our power to supply, we presume that this will be acceptable information to many of our readers. We shall be happy to give it as extensive distribution as possible. It will be recollected that this is about the time for planting the seed.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Calhoun and Mangum, of the Senate, and Deberry, of the House of Representatives, for sundry public documents, &c. which are at the service of our friends. Among them are the speeches of Messrs. Calhoun and Binney, the President's message, and accompanying papers, on the refusal of the U. S. Bank to deliver up the Books of Pension Agency; and Mr. Webster's Report.

We are indebted to the publisher for a copy of Mr. Hill's Address before the North Carolina Institute of Education in June last; which we hope to notice more fully hereafter.

Cotton.—Under ordinary circumstances, the news of a rise in the price of Cotton at Liverpool equal to about 2 cents per lb. would produce a corresponding or even greater rise in this Country. But the accounts in another column, seem to have had little or no effect either in New York or here. Sales of North Carolina cotton have been made in New York within a few days at 10½ cents, and here it sells for 9½ a 10¼. Every one who has cotton to sell, may thank the unwise measures which have brought about the present distress, for a loss of one or two cents per lb. of what he might otherwise have realized.

Our Subscribers at Mocksville, No. Ca., write us, under date of the 11th inst., that they are then two weeks without the Observer; and that since the 15th December they have not received the paper regularly for two weeks in succession. They are right in not laying the fault at our door. All our papers are regularly packed and deposited in the Post Office on the day of publication. We have no means of knowing where the delay occurs; but if we can ascertain, we will most assuredly make complaint to the Post Master General. We are informed at the Post Office, that the packet goes by way of Raleigh.

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., of Raleigh, has been re-appointed, by the President and Senate, Attorney of the U. States, for the District of North Carolina.

A great public meeting on the subject of the public distress, was held in New York, in the Park, on the 8th inst. It is said that 10,000 persons were present; but nothing was done, in consequence of the riotous conduct of an impudent fellow named Webb, who, backed by about 50 others, produced a scene of confusion, by shouts, &c. The *American* states its confident belief that nineteen-twentieths of the immense assemblage condemned the President's course.

A meeting on the subject of the Deposites took place a few days ago at Morganton, Burke County, N. C., at which resolutions were adopted strongly disapproving of that act.

The Hon. Bedford Brown.—We have always entertained (and freely expressed) the opinion, that this gentleman is no Solomon, and altogether unworthy, in respect of talents and weight of character, of the high station to which he was elevated by accident. The "collar presses," however, have been so liberal of their praises of him, that some might be induced to suppose that he was really a fit representative of the State in that august body, the Senate of the United States. These efforts are easily accounted for. The time of Mr. Brown's service will expire a year hence, and the next Legislature will be asked to re-elect him. We have felt it our duty occasionally to select a few of what may be considered impartial estimates of his standing. The following is another of these, extracted from the Washington Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury:

"Mr. Brown (of N. C.) became furious, and inflicted some fatal blows on the King's English and common sense. Mr. Brown never speaks that I do not think of the immortal Scottish bard.

"Oh would kind heaven the giftie gie-us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us;
It would fra' mony a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

Mr. Mangum made a happy and eloquent reply to the rant of his colleague. He had no doubt but the usurpers and their advocates would find themselves wofully mistaken in their anticipations of the gullibility of the people. He placed a higher estimate on the intelligence and virtue of the people, than to suppose them so ignorant as not to see the question presented to them. He denounced the deceptive course pursued by Mr. B. and sneered indignantly at this shallow artifice of raising a false issue to escape the condemnation which awaited both usurpers and advocates, as soon as the subject was fairly presented to the people. If the Bank was the guilty monster they represented it, let it be arraigned before the tribunal pointed out by law; if it were convicted, he would not step between it and punishment. But he would never sanction the outrages of the President—he would not suffer the President to gratify his passions by putting the Bank to death in the lawless, summary, *Ambristerian* manner which appeared to be so congenial to his notions of *justice* and *propriety*."

The following communication appeared in the last Salem Reporter. We would fain hope that our good old friend N. M. has been misinformed. The last Legislature has sins enough already to answer for. But if it be true that such a resolution as is described below was passed, it certainly caps the climax of Legislative folly and turpitude.

FROM THE SALEM REPORTER.

Extract of a letter received from a friend.

"I learn there was a very strong House in Raleigh this winter, called a *Legislature*, and the last resolution which passed was to take the dividend of the Cape Fear Navigation Company belonging to the State and apply it towards the removal of the Wreck-Shoal below Wilmington. All this was and ought to be as the Legislature chooses. Had the resolution stopped here, all would be well; but the great strength of the House included the dividend belonging to the Stockholders also! This is the way to get Canal Companies, Rail Road Companies, Navigation Companies, and Banking Companies; yes, if the State can procure individuals that will take, and pay in, the Stock.—My quota of the Cape Fear dividend may be called for, may be sued for, but I intend my friends, *Thomas Ruffin, Joseph John Daniel* and *William Gaston*, shall say so, before it is wrested from me.

Publish as much or all of this as thee pleases.
Thy friend, N. M."

It will be seen by reference to the appointments published in this day's paper, that the Rev. Samuel W. Capers is the stationed minister for Fayetteville, the present year.

It is stated in letters from New York, that by the failure of a Mr. Knower of Albany, Gov. Marcy and Mr. Van Buren are both involved, as his endorsers, to an irretrievable extent—say upwards of $500,000. It is said also, that the property of Mr. Wilkins, the Senator from Pennsylvania who lately denied that there was any distress, has been seized by the Sheriff for debt. These circumstances may possibly have some effect to open the eyes of *the party* to the real condition of the country.

CONGRESS.—Nearly the whole of three days during the past week have been lost by the sudden and awful death of Judge Bouldin, of which the particulars, extracted from the National Intelligencer, will be found in another place. Both Houses adjourned immediately after the event, and though they met on the following day, nothing was done except to pass resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, and to resolve to attend his funeral on the next day.

On the 11th, Mr. Mangum presented the Memorial of the citizens of Burke County, in this State, on the subject of the public distress, and praying the restoration of the Deposites to the Bank of the U. States.

On the 7th, Mr. Webster said, that on the subject which had been for some time under discussion in the Senate, one of great public interest had not been adverted to, on which he confessed his views were not very consolatory. For the purpose of bringing this subject before the Senate, he had prepared the resolution he held in his hand, and which he would then take the liberty of presenting. When it came up for consideration to-morrow, he would take occasion to make some explanations in relation to it.

Mr. Webster then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the probable effect of the present state of commercial affairs on the revenue of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 12.

The Hall of Representatives was yesterday witness to one of the most solemn and affecting scenes that ever occurred in any Legislative Body.

Mr. Bouldin, a distinguished Representative from the State of Virginia, having risen to speak on the Deposite Question, had uttered but a few sentences, when he was observed to falter in his speech, and, after a momentary struggle, fell, *and in a few minutes expired!*

The House, of course, adjourned instantaneously; and, on being informed of the melancholy occurrence, the Senate did the same.

We shall not here anticipate the notice due to the character of the deceased, nor anticipate the friend, whoever it may be, whose duty it will be to pronounce his eulogy.

It was a striking instance, indeed, that Mr. Bouldin should have been struck by the hand of Death at the moment of his allusion to the decease of the eminent citizen who was elected to succeed him, but died before the meeting of Congress. It is not supposed, however, that this solemn visitation could have been brought about by any mental association of the memory of the deceased with the actual position of the living Representative. This remark is hazarded because it happened to one of the Editors to have casually conversed with Mr. Bouldin on this very subject, at the time of the motion, by one of the Representatives of South Carolina, in honor of the memory of the deceased colleague. Mr. B. appeared desirous to do what was proper in honor of the memory of *his* colleague, but drew the obvious distinction between his case and that of Mr. Singleton, that the latter died on his way to take his seat in Congress, and after the opening of the session, whilst not only the death of Mr. Randolph had occurred several months before Congress met, but a successor to him had been elected, and was *called*, at the opening of the session. This appeared to the writer to be the only ground on which Mr. Bouldin refrained from what he appeared to be otherwise desirous of doing. The coincidence, however, is not therefore the less, (but rather the more) remarkable.

It was a distressing circumstance that the lady of Judge Bouldin was in the gallery of the House yesterday, and a beholder of the appalling scene!

The tidings of mercantile disasters and distress continue to flow in upon us. We hear of other important failures at Albany; and that announced in the following extract of a Letter from a highly respectable source is of still greater consequence:

Extract of a Letter from New York, of February 9.

"The failure of S. & M. Allen, which occurred yesterday, has produced a greater excitement in this city than any event which has occurred within my remembrance. From 3 o'clock, P. M. until the lamps were lighted, Wall street was crowded with groups of citizens. The House of S. & M. Allen, it is understood, had 24 branches in different points of the United States. Their failure will occasion, *in this city*, more injury than the failure of any Bank in the city, except the Branch of the United States Bank. The last exhibit of the U. States Bank has taken the wind out of the sails of all who held that the existing pressure is occasioned by the curtailment of its discounts. I hear distinguished *Jackson* men say, that they believe the Bank has gone as far as it can to relieve the country."

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR, FEB. 11.

There were only four failures in this city yesterday; there were six reported. We have not heard of any before going to press, this day.

Another!—We learn that another great Broker, on the North side of Wall street, has gone by the board.

Seven hundred additional persons were dismissed from tailoring establishments yesterday.

Oppressions of the Branch Bank here.—The cry is still that the United States Bank is curtailing—unnecessarily curtailing. We know that much use is made of this cry, and much effect is produced by it—we therefore present these facts!

On the 9th October, about a week after the United States deposites were changed, the discount line of the Branch bank here was $6,034,750
the amount of the public deposites was 3,702,000
On the 5th February, the last discount day, the discount line was $6,430,200
The public deposites 75,600

The comparison between these periods, shows an absolute increase of $400,000 of discounts, notwithstanding a withdrawal, meantime, of the public funds, amounting to *three millions six hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars*. So that, in fact, the actual accommodation to the public from the proper funds of the branch here, is now about *four millions of dollars* more than when the Government declared war against the Bank of the United States.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Richmond Compiler says a letter from New York, dated the 29th ult. states, that the failures in that city in the last two weeks preceding Saturday, amounted to nearly, if not quite *ten millions of dollars*.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following Cases, since our last:

February 4.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Spencer v. Cahoon, from Hyde, reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, and Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of the State v. Edmund, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Gillespie v. Gillespie, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

February 5.—Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Dowd v. Davis, from Moore, reversing the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Powell v. Farmer, in Equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Gilliam v. Welch, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Cooper v. Saunders, from Gates, reversing the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Gillis v. McKay, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below.

MARRIED,

At Morven, Anson County, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, Dr. WILLIAM L. TERRY, to Miss MARY JANE, second daughter of Mr. Vincent Parsons.

At the residence of Judge Seawell, in the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Michael Osborne, MERRIWETHER LEWIS, Esq. of Milton, to Miss PHERABE SEAWELL, daughter of the Judge.

Also on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, SAMUEL B. SPRUILL, Esq. of Northampton county, to Mrs. ANN T. CANNON, widow of the late Robert Cannon.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 16, Henrietta Steamer, and tow boats Clarendon and Only Son, with Hardware, Groceries, Salt, Lime, Fish, Hay, Potatoes, &c., for C. T. Haigh, C. P. Mallett, W. Whitehead, T. Sandford & Co., Willkings & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, Jones Fuller, O. P. Stark, James Martine, David Shaw, Jordan Howell, Geo. McNeill, E. J. Hale, J. Waddill, and W. O. Jeffreys.

DEPARTED, Feb. 12, Henrietta St. Bt. Co's Tow Boat Post Boy, with Cotton and Seed, for C. P. Mallett, Geo. McNeill, and W. Whitehead.

Also, Feb. 17, Henrietta Co's Tow Boat Messenger, with Cotton and Seed, for Lewis Brown, W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, W. Whitehead and G. McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to February 12.

Brig Black Hawk from St. Croix. Schooners, Caroline from St. Domingo, Redwing from Norfolk, Ann from Surrinam, Only Daughter from St. Jago de Cuba.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 7 a 8. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 9¼ a 10¼. Corn 75 a 80. Flaxseed, $1 50 a 1 60. Flour, $4 75, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 29 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown. 9 a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

Postscript.

CHEERING NEWS.—The New York papers, just received, contain the following gratifying

STATEMENT.

The undersigned, at the request of Messrs. S. & M. Allen, have examined sundry statements and accounts, as verified by their principal Book Keeper, shewing the actual condition of all their branches, as well as of their New York and Phil delphia Establishments, and have received personally from the Messrs. Allen, all requisite explanations, and placing entire reliance upon said statements, accounts, and explanations, the undersigned have great pleasure in thus declaring their conviction, that after deductions much greater than in ordinary times would be deemed needful, and after full allowance for all losses upon Pennsylvania and other Stocks, the net available assets exceed the total liabilities of the concerns of Messrs. S. & M. Allen, by a sum of more than *five hundred thousand dollars*.

The undersigned therefore cheerfully add their opinion, that this result fully indicates the expediency and safety of granting such accommodation and extension in time, as may be claimed by Messrs. S. & M. Allen, who, under the pressure of premature reports of their failure, as well as from the exigency of the times, adopted their recent course as it would appear at the sacrifice of their personal feelings, but with strict regard to their integrity, and with a scrupulous consideration for the security of their creditors.

ROBERT LENOX,
ISAAC LAWRENCE,
GIDEON LEE,
CORNS. HEYER,
JOHN ADAMS,
JAS. G. KING.

New York, 13th Feb., 1834.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Charles S. Johnson to Thomas Sandford, the Subscribers will commence selling at public auction at their Auction Store, (opposite the Lafayette Hotel) on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1834, the stock of said Charles S. Johnson, consisting of a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, SHOES, &c. &c.,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Blue, black and mix'd Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirtings, Silks, Domestics, Book, Mull and Cambric Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. &c Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

Furniture,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
February 17, 1834 72-2w.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*, Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 17, 1834. 72tf

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal,) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834 72tf.

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING

MONEY.

WILL be sold without reserve, before the Court House, in the Town of Columbia, S. C., on the first Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock, that large and spacious four story brick building, in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richardson and Lady streets, in the most central part of the town, known as the

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

On the following conditions—that is to say, in five equal instalments, viz: one fifth in one year from the date, one fifth in two years from the date, one fifth in three years from the date, one fifth in four years from the date, and the last payment, in five years from the date; with interest on each instalment, as they become due. The purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises, and personal security if required.

The above building is one of the best calculated buildings for a Public House, in the Southern States, contains about 75 Rooms, all with fire places, also, a first rate Store Room and cellars: a set of Stables 150 feet long. The above building has been built expressly for a Hotel, and the utmost attention paid to the building, by an experienced person, who has superintended the work from the beginning.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

A. D. JONES.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, will please give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

A. D. J.

Feb. 11. 73 4t.

From the Charleston Ev. Post of 12th inst.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Methodists, which commenced in this city on the 5th inst. terminated yesterday. From the Report of the Secretary, which was read to the Conference on Monday, we are happy to find that their exertions in the cause in which they are engaged, have, in a number of instances been completely successful, and in others where their labors have just commenced, their progress in bringing lost man to the knowledge of his ways, encourage them to go forward in the noble cause.

The next Session of the Conference will take place in Columbia, on the 2d Wednesday in February, 1835.

The following is a list of appointments for the ensuing year:

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.
HENRY BASS, P. E.
—Wm. M. Kennedy, Wm. Martin,
F. Pierce.
—Hugh A. C. Walker, Christian G.
—Benjamin H. Capers, Theophilus
Swamp.—Henry W. Ledbetter, Charles
Crowell—Churchwill A. Crowell, Wm. M. D.
River.—Samuel Dunwoody, J. L. Smith.
Sherboro'.—Thomas E. Ledbetter, George
MOUNT ARIEL DISTRICT.
MALCOM MCPHERSON, P. E.
—William Murrah, Wm. C. Ferrell.
—John H. Robinson, Bartlett Thomas.
—James Stacy.
—Parley W. Clemmy, and one to be
—James Dannelly, Henry H. Durant.
—John K. Morse, Alexander W.
—Jacob Ozier.
COLUMBIA DISTRICT.
BOND ENGLISH, P. E.
—Hartwell Spain.
Circuit.—Elisha Calloway, Wm. R.
borough.—Joseph Holmes, Jos. H. Wheeden.—Daniel G. McDaniel.
—Jacks M. Bradley, Jas. C. Coggeshall.
—Angus McPherson, Whit. Smith.
in the field—William Brockington
—Robt. Adams, Sam. Armstrong.
on Wateree River.—Frederick Rush.
near Manchester.—One to be supplied.
on Pee Dee.—John B. Chappel.
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
NICHOLAS TALLEY, P. E.
—Samuel W. Capers.
—William Crook.
River.—George W. Moore, W. Haltom.
—Joel W. Townsend, Peyton G. Bowghan.—John Watts, J. W. Wilborn.
—John W. McColl, Mark Russell.
—Archibald B. McGilvary, John N. Dawick.—Leonard Rush, Campbell Smith.
ington.—James J. Allison.
—Wm. J. Jackson.
to Cape Fear.—Ebenezer Legett.
Black River.—To be supplied
LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.
CHARLES BETTS, P. E.
—Thomas C. Smith, Jno. Covington.
—Allen McCorquodale, George W.
—Morgan C. Turrentine, Solomon
ough.—Kenneth Murchison.
—David Derrick
—David J. Allen.
Circuit.—Tracy R. Walsh.
—Josiah Freeman.
—Allen Hamby, Whatcoat A.
ganton.—Benjamin Bell, Jacob B. Anthony.
Mountain Mission.—William Whitby
William M. Wightman, agent for R. M. College.
Moore, and William Kennedy, superannuated, without appointment, and without claim, on their own request.
Capers transferred to the Georgia Conference, and stationed in Savannah.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CRISIS COME.

We endeavor to keep our readers advised, from time to time, by brief extracts from the public journals, as to the state of the country under the operation of the late measures of the Executive, by which the control of the public money, and the regulation of commerce, appear to have been effectually wrested from the hands of Congress. For ourselves, we have all along indulged a lingering hope, that the warning voice of experience might yet, when heard in the Palace would counteract the evil counsels which have brought on the present state of things: and in saying so, it appears, we have hoped in vain. The door is closed in the face of a suffering and pleading people, by the authority of which the Constitution never intended to confer such a power. The following, from the official paper of Tuesday, may be considered the final decree of him who, by the power of using the Veto power, leaves little or nothing to the concentration of all the powers of the Government in his own person:

FROM THE GLOBE, OF FEBRUARY 11.

"A stand is made, in secret whispers here, to make the impression that the President means to adopt Mr. Cooper's declaration, that the Executive veto is opposed only to *the* Bank of the United States, but not to *a* Bank. A portion of the nullifiers are anxiously propagate this idea, to justify the course they are about to give in favor of the present Bank of the United States.

"The persons who propagate these false rumors in this city, we understand, pretend to draw their information from high sources. We have thought it our duty to make direct inquiries, to enable us to put an end to the doubts and misgivings the want of such suggestions, which have been industriously disseminated from the moment Mr. Clay gave the cue in the Senate, in his speech to prove that the President was *not* committed by any of his messages, against the renewal of the Bank privileges, with certain modifications. This artifice of the enemy we now meet with an emphatic contradiction. In making the Bank the fiscal agents of the Treasury, the President has taken a course *which marks* HIS FIRM DETERMINATION *in relation to this subject*. He is convinced by the experiment already made, that well-managed State Banks are fully adequate to the collection, the safe-keeping, and transfer of the public funds—the only duty which it *is necessary* the Government should require of such institutions to facilitate the operations of the Treasury.

He is also satisfied that they are fully competent to carry on the business of domestic exchange between the different parts of the U. States, in a manner that will be both convenient and satisfactory to all parts of the country, and that this can and will be conducted by them upon terms at least as favorable to the country, and probably more so, than has heretofore been done by the Bank of the U. States; and we feel ourselves authorized to state, that all reports to the contrary are mere inventions of the enemy—and that THE PRESIDENT IS FIRMLY RESOLVED TO ADHERE TO HIS PLAN OF THE STATE BANKS. He distinctly asserted this intention in his expose to his Cabinet, and he repeated it, with equal clearness, in his recent conversation with the New York Committee.

The Committee of Merchants and Traders of the City of New York, appointed to visit the Seat of Government, and present to Congress their great Memorial, asking for some measure of relief from the pressure caused by the transfer of the public moneys to the local Banks, have returned whence they came, dispirited and disheartened. The manner in which their Petition was received in both Houses of Congress, our readers already know. The following account of their reception at the White House, as related in a letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, corresponds pretty much with the accounts of the same interview which have been current in this city:

"The Committee of Merchants from New York, accompanied by Mr White, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Selden, waited upon the President. They were courteously received. They explained to the President the situation of the merchants, the general pressure of the money market, and the alarming aspect of the business concerns of the nation. General Jackson stated, in the strongest and most forcible terms, his solemn unalterable determination to sign no bill or law, having for its object the return of the public deposites to the United States Bank; no law rechartering the present Bank, or incorporating a new Bank, until he made the experiment, and was convinced that the fiscal concerns of the country could not be carried on by the local Banks. All attempts to argue or reason with him on any of these points were unavailing."

From the following, it would appear that the pressure on the mercantile community has not been at all lessened by the consolatory prospect held out in the speech of Mr. Senator Wright, a few days ago:

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

No less than four extensive failures took place in this city on Thursday last. The names of three of the firms have been mentioned to us. The partners of the several houses are among our most respectable citizens—men honest and upright in all their dealings. A general gloom overspreads the business community. The times are indeed disastrous, and the panic continues to increase.—*Inq.*

Ruin.—Some of our public servants appear to regard national ruin as a very comfortable affair. They consider the utter prostration of our commercial community a mere trifle, and speak of the distresses of the public with a *sang froid* quite peculiar. Mr. Wright of the Senate said that he "*did not distress himself on the subject of the public pressure!*" Mr. Beardesly of New York, said: Sooner than extend its existence, (that is the U. S. Bank) let it perish, and in its fall carry down to ruin every bank in the Union! I say for one, perish credit, perish commerce, perish the state institutions; give us a broken decayed and worthless currency, rather than the ignoble and corrupt tyranny of an irresponsible corporation!"

The honorable gentlemen may be fortified against the perdition they invoke. It may be sport to them, but it is death to us.

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

GREAT MEETING IN RICHMOND.

A friend who came down in the Steam Boat Patrick Henry, last evening, informs us that a very large and respectable Meeting was held in Richmond, on Friday evening last, upon the subject of the Bank Deposites. The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to excess, and the lobby and gallery were full. Great interest was manifested. Mr. Smith, of Manchester, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said, there were but two remedies left to the people—one was, to bow at the throne of the President, and kiss his feet, and bask in the sunshine of his favor; the other was to draw the sword. Chapman Johnson, Esq. also addressed the meeting. He declared his wish that the memorial proposed to the meeting should be handed to every man and generally circulated in the city, that it might be seen who was willing "*to surrender his rights, and who was determined to resist.*"

Norfolk Beacon.

An argumentative Fact.—To show the extent of the present stagnation of affairs produced by the total want of confidence in the mercantile community, we state that *the labor account* of one of our most respectable and active houses connected with foreign trade, which usually amounts to from 70 to $90 per week, amounted last week to 62½ cents, or five York shillings! For the corresponding week of last year, it was $89. This is an apposite illustration of the fact so eloquently and indignantly set forth by Mr. Webster in the Senate, that in all periods of distress of money pressure and deranged currency, it is labor, labor, labor, that suffers; it is the poor man who, thrown out of his usual employment, is left to mourn in bitterness the folly or the wickedness which thus sports with his subsistence and that of all dependant upon him.—*N. Y. Amer.*

REWARDED MERIT.

There was once a poor man, a shoemaker, named Gideon Lee, who went from house to house with his kit on his back, to make and mend shoes for his more wealthy neighbors, to obtain a livelihood. He is now immensely rich, and at this time holds the high and honorable office of Mayor of the city of New York, the largest city in the United States.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats, Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59-f.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58-tf

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

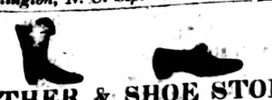
Aug. 5, 1833.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832 99-tf



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

GALES'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1834,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

CANTERBURY Tales; Broad Grins; 5 Nights at St. Albans; Lights and Shadows of German Life, Scenes in our Parish; Down Easters; Sketch Book of Fashion; Willard's Journal; Pickins' Stories; Bell on the Hand; Complete sets of Scott's Novels, very cheap; Missouri Harmony, Bennett's Book Keeping, Zion Songster and Dover Selection, &c. E. J. HALE.

January 7.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale.
W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake.	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo, } COFFEE.
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES.
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61tf

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D. MURCHISON.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsenetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hog-skin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated will be found, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do. Halter ditto

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY—*In Equity.*

THE Petition of sale of Real Estate, by John McLeod, Moses Kidd and wife Elizabeth, and Nancy McLeod, heirs at law of Neill McLeod, and James Garner, Lewis Garner, Dolly Ritter, John Manus and wife Sally, heirs at law of Lewis Garner,

Against

John Richardson and wife Judea, and Stephen Johnson and wife Elizabeth, and those last living beyond the limits of this State, and being interested in the sale of the Land described in the Petition—It was *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, by this Court.

(68-6t.) BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,

Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 55t1M.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Snochews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. 25 in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

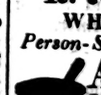
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FARMERS! &

The Subscriber having determined to remove to the west, offers for sale, or to exchange for Western Lands, the Plantation whereon he now resides, near Moore County, forty miles North West of ville. It consists of about two thousand dred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat L

The Plantation is in excellent repair and sufficiently large to work about to advantage; the most of which are Land, with an excellent large, new ent Dwelling, Kitchen, and other Houses, with a large two story Granary ing Machinery attached; also, a large ent Cotton Gin and Screw for packing and grist Mill, well calculated for family encies. In point of health, this place passed by any situation in the State, few in beauty. Purchasers are invited and view the premises. A great bargain given and long indulgences, by a reasonment in advance.

GIDEON SEA

November 27, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their *FALL SUPPLIES* of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunella and other Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blnds. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and will comprise a greater *variety* and a much more *and extensive assortment* than heretofore offered them.

They would invite the attention of the and the public generally, to their goods, flattering themselves they will be enabled such inducements as will make it to the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

PELEG PEARCE

Respectfully offers his services to his friends and former customers, for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, informs them that he still remains at his Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on a general assortment of

BOOTS *AND SHOES,*

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most manner, at short notice. All kinds of done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

Just Received and for sale

7 HHDS prime SUGAR
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITE

December 9, 1833. 62tf

AUCTION.

Goodman's Ho

AT AUCTION!!!

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in Camden, So Ca., on the first Monday in next, at twelve o'clock M., all Mrs. Elizabeth Goodgers' interest in the Camden Hotel property, better known as GOODMAN'S *HOTEL*, which consists of *Twenty five Shares*, of one hundred dollars each; which gives the purchaser the right to occupy the Hotel, by paying a reasonable rent for the balance of the stock. Terms made known on the day of sale

The above stock may be purchased with or without the FURNITURE, at private sale, at any time previous to the above stated time The Establishment is well known It is situated on the corner of Broad street, fronting on Broad street 70 feet; on King street 44 feet; three stories high, with six rooms, with a Fire-place to each, a large cellar; a double piazza in front, and a double piazza in the rear; Servant's House 65 feet long, one and a half stories high, with 8 rooms, each having a Fire-place. Also, a good Kitchen, Smoke and Wood House, all of brick. Also a wooden Stable, 100 feet long, 32 feet wide, situated on a high and dry lot. The lot fronts on Broad street, extending back 528 feet deep

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises, as the terms will be positive, and on accommodating terms. Any further information can be had by applying to the subscriber.

JOSEPH GOODMAN, *Proprietor*

Camden S. C. Jan. 25, 1834

☞The House will be kept up by the Proprietor until a sale of the same is effected. J. G.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, DECEMBER TERM, 1833.

Susan Branson and Josiah Evans, Jr. & wife Jane,
vs.
Henry Branson, Adm'r of Abner Branson, dec'd., Jesse Hussey and wife Lydia, Samuel Hill & wife Mary, Jane Branson and Hannah A McIver.

Petition for a sale of Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hannah A McIver one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, unless she be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, Judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the Petition heard *Ex parte* as to her.

WITNESS, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1833.

(6w) ARCH'D. McLEAN, Jr. C. C.